ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.--SEPTEMBER 12, 1859.



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, SHPTEMBER 12, 1859.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer speaking of the ultra grounds taken by the late "Republican" State Convention, in relation to slavery, the territories, &c., says that "it is now certain that thousands and tens of thousands of conservative men in New York, though opposed to the Democracy, will not identify themselves with a party taking such extreme grounds as this Convention has taken." Thus it is, that so far from these "Republicans" damaging the administration, they are in reality giving it strength which otherwise it would not have.

It is confidently predicted that, if Mr Donglas should be nominated by the Charleston Convention, his Democratic opponents at the South, will accept him, and agree to unite in his support, although protesting against his opinions and doctrines as to the Territories. Probably this may be the case, with the larger portion-but we do not beliese that Gov. Wise, or his friends, will support Douglas, even if he should be nominated. They will require first an enunciation of principles-and, if these principles are not theirs, they will, probably, not adopt a candidate holding views which they repu-

We learn from the Mount Vernon Record that the work of putting Mount Vernon in good condition has been fairly begun .-Since the 1st of July workmen, under the superintendence of a competent gentleman, have been busily engaged in reparing outhouses, tracing and cleaning up the old and almost forgotten paths, and fortifying in some measure the revered spot against the ravages of decay. The Record also states that \$15,000 of the fourth and last instalment for the purchase of Mount Vernon has been already paid to Mr. Washington, leaving only about \$30,000 to be paid, to complete the purchase.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes that the Northwestern difficulty will doubtless become a matter for negotiation between the governments of Great Britain and that of the United States, as the treaty settling the boundary has no provision for a settlement in such a case as has arisen. The State Department has had this matter under consideration, and General Harney will receive instructions to act with great caution until the governments compared views upon the subject.

The Washington Constitution says:-"We are informed that a very full review of Judge Douglas's article in Harper's Magazine will very soon make its appearance in the form of a pamphlet printed by Mr. Mc-Gill, of Washington. It is a full vindication of the true Democratic doctrine on the Territorial Question." But Douglas says, his is "the true Democratic doctrine."

The National Intelligencer is engaged in an elaborate review of our Territorial relations in all the various aspects they have assumed, from the earliest times when any question could arise respecting the disposition which should be made of them by the General Government, down to the present

The New York Journal of Commerce declares that "reluctant as the philanthropist may be to admit the fact, the scheme of emancipation adopted by the British Government at so great a cost, in her West India Colonies, has proved a disastrous failure, pecuniarily and morally. The evidence on this point is of too positive a character to be rejected any longer.

The tide of fashion and travel turned this year to Niagara, Newport, and Saratoga. At these, and the other Northern watering places, the crowd of visitors this season has been greater than ever heretofore. And a large number of the visitors were from the Southern States.

Mr. Meriam, of Brooklyn, after "astonishing the natives" with his specimen of the flakes of the Aurora Borealis, is now amusing them with a detail of other wonders in his cabinet of curiosities, such as "water from red snow," &c., &c.

A public meeting to appoint delegates from Loudoun County, to the Whig State Convention, will be held, at the Court House in Leesburg, at November Court.

We have received the September number of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, devoted

to subjects connected with the Fine Arts, with beautiful illustrations.

It is now said that Mr. McLane has made no treaty with Mexico. We have, about three times a week, different accounts of this

Passengers from New Orleans, by the Tennessee route, reach Washington, in three days and twenty hours.

In compliance with a resolution of the Town Council of Leesburg, a poll was to have been opened in that place, on Saturday last, to take the sense of the qualified voters of the town of Leesburg, upon the question, whether the resolution which the common council propose to submit to the voters of said town for a subscription to the stock of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad company, shall be filled with the sum of \$10,000 or with the sum of \$6,000. This will be a vote of instruction, by the citizens of the town, to the Council, whichever amount of the voters shall decide in favor of, the council will order a vote up-

on it by the citizens of the town, on the 15th October.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES." Several cases of appeal having been brought before the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department has decided that worsted button stuff, not being suitable for the manufacture of shoes or buttons exclusively, but may be used for other purposes, is liable to a duty of 20 per cent., and plate glass to 24 per cent., the one coming under the classificaion of manufactures of glass and the other under that of worsted manufactures not otherwise provided for in the tariff act of

An immense train of wagons passed through Leavenworth City on the 26th ult., attracting a great deal of attention and interest. The oxen, wagons, teamsters, and all, bore evidence of a heavy tramp, although the animals were in the very best condition. The train consisted of 30 wagons, which were under the control of Mr. Lea. They came direct from Fort Union, and made the trip in 32 days, and brought in 17,000 pounds

The death of Robert Wickliffe, the richest man in Kentucky, will, it is supposed, render necessary the return of Col. Preston, now at the Court of Madrid. The estate of Mr. Wickliffe is enormous, and Mrs. Preston, the wife of our minister, is one of the three heirs who inherit the whole. The share of Mrs. Preston, added to the present fortune of her husband, will make Colonel Preston one of the richest men of the age.

Capt. Roberts, of the Parkersburg steamer Courier, who was thrown from his buggy a few days ago, instead of being dead, as reported, is getting better. It is now thought that he will recover, although fears are entertained that he will not regain the use of one of his legs which was very badly injured. So says the Wheeling Times of Thurs-

A correspondent of the Salem Gazette gives the following account of earthquake shocks in Fayal: "On the 25th of May, about 11 o'clock, P. M., we had three shocks of an earthquake. The first was sufficient to shake the houses slightly; about three minutes after another shock jarred everything in the house, and in a moment the third shook the house so that we thought it would go over."

The well known residence and farm of the late James R. Brent, in Prince George's county Md., near Scagg's Crossings, on the Baltimore and Washington railroad, was sold last week. This tract contains about 350 acres and was known as "Brentville."-The purchaser is Edward Herbert, esq., and the price \$35 per acre.

Nearly nine hundred buildings are going up, at the present time, in Brooklyn, N. Y., among which are fourteen churches, seven factories of different kinds, and nearly a dozen school-houses, making an addition of nearly seven millions of dollars to the taxable property of the city.

Milton Whitney, Maryland State Attorney, has brought a suit for libel against Messrs. Dobbin & Fulton, publishers of the Baltimore American, for charging him with complicity with out-laws. The damages are

When Gov. Seymour returned from Russia last week, to his home in Hartford, Conn., he was instantly recognized by a favorite house dog that had not seen him in six years, which leaped and fawned upon him with every demonstration of joy.

It is said the President has tendered the issionership of the General Land Office to ex-Congressman Hughes, of Ind., which he will probably decline, as he did last March the appointment of Commissioner of

A telegraphic despatch was, last week, forwarded from Washington to Atchison, Kansas-going by express a distance of ten miles from Kansas city-and an answer returned in the unexampled space of four

The Republican and American Conventions, at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 7th, united upon the nomination of Charles S. Olden, of Princeton, for Governor. Mr. Olden is said to be an Old Line Whig, and a strong candidate.

The Quebec Chronicle retracts its assertion that the Prince of Wales is coming to this country. A New York journal, however, says that, in the person of the Leviathan, or Great Eastern, the Prince of Whales will visit our shores.

Dr. John H. Stevens, brother of Wm. G. Stevens, esq., former editor of the Rockingham Register, has been honored with a nomination, by a Convention of the Democracy of his District, for a seat in the Senate of the State of Louisiana.

James Reynolds, a colored man, and by profession a white-washer, swallowed ninety large peaches, at Cleveland, last week, on a wager. He was fifteen minutes doing the job, and pocketed \$250 by his exploit.

The suit for the ownership of the "Picket Survey," consisting of 75,000 acres in Southwestern Virginia, has been decided in favor of Geo. W. Browne, and the decision confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

An eel was caught, a few days ago, in mill dam, on Tom's Brook, in Shenandoah county, weighing 61 pounds, and measuring three feet in length. This is thought to be a "monster eel" in that county.

W. C. Meredith, jr., route agent on the South Carolina Railroad, has been removed by the Postmaster General for neglect of duty, in abandoning the mails on his route without leave, &c.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Compa ny are about building a large Depot at the Relay House, for the protection of baggage and passengers. It is an improvement that

has long been wanted. Gen. Lane, in a private letter, says, in re lation to the Presidency, that he is content to place himself in the hands of his friends, and will take no step to bring himself be-

fore the people as a candidate. Rev. A. E. Dickinson has declined accepting the call extended to him to become the pastor of the Baptist Church at Charlottes-

The farm of the late J. T. Van Riswick, in St. Mary's county, Md., containing 200 acres, has been sold to Mr. Newman, of Georgetown, D. C., for \$2,550.

The number of emigrants who arrived at New York during the last week, was 1,069; the total number since January 1st, was

Counterfeit Bank notes on the Bank of Harrisburg, Pa., are in circulation freely in Loudoun county. Last week, nearly half a million pounds of

cheese was shipped from New York to Eu-At a recent Democratic jollification at Mt.

Sterling, Ky., Wm. T. French, esq., of Staf- ter's Spirit, and Wilke's Spirit-of which, ford county, Va., delivered a speech

many years. With the exception of three the land offered was all sold. The an acre.

In the personal difficulty between B. B. Douglas and Dr. Charles Gresham, at King William C. H., on the 4th instant, it is said, that before firing his pistol, Mr. D. had received several blows upon his head. Immediately after the shooting, he surrendered magistrates, who, after hearing the evidence charged him, on his entering into bond in tending physician of Dr. Gresham has pronounced his wound "not dangerous."

Henry Stowell, jr. an American merchant loing business in Manchester, England, committed suicide on the 21st ult. Intelligence of the overstocking of the American markets by England, and the over shipment of specie from this country, which would cause a tightness in the money market here, appeared to lepress him very much, and he said he would cancel all the orders he could. Soon after receiving a letter from his partner in Ameria, which contained a very discouraging acount of the state of trade here, he hung him-

Mr. Alfred Freeman, proprietor of the New York International Hotel, and Taylor's saloon, committed suicide on Thursday, while under supposed temporary insanity. He had been suffering severely from the effects of slow fever and excruciating pains in his head. He had been conversing freev with his sister-in-law at his bedside, when he requested her to leave the room for a short time. He then arose, locked the door. and cut his throat with a razor. He was found soon after lying across the bed dead.

An examination of the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs at Chicago, indicates that the farmers are releasing their hold upon their crops and sending them forward to market. The quantity in store at Chicago, P Sept. 3, was only about one-third of the quantity in store at the corresponding date L last year, while the receipts of wheat for the last week were 160,000 bushels more than for the corresponding week of last year, and the shipments were nearly double those of the week previous.

Last week, the Good Intent cotton mills, Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, near Philadelphia, were discovered to be on fire and before the flames could be subdued the eastern wing of the main building, 130 feet long by 25 wide, with a shed adjoining, was entirely destroyed. This building was owned by Edward Hurdle & Son, extensive manufacturers of various kinds of machinery for factories.

The Harmonia Hotel, at Hoboken, N. J. was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. Mr. Baese, the proprietor, and three of his daughters, perished in the flames. Mrs. Baese was severely injured by leaping from a win-The eldest daughter also leaped from a window, but was caught by a Mr. Herring in his arms. This person was on a ladder, endeavoring to assist the inmates of the

building to escape. The correspondent of the Chicago Press | Total cash value of lands in Kanawha, and Tribune of 1st inst., at Knoxville, says "The banking office of Messrs. Smith & Hale, of that place, was robbed last night of between \$4,000 and \$5,000-\$700 in gold, and the remainder in currency and checks. The rogues gained admission by cutting a panel out of the door, after which they de-

stroyed the lock of the safe, apparently by means of a hammer and chisel." At a camp-meeting in East Kingston, New Hampshire, a deputy sheriff was arrested for peddling cakes and pies without a license .-After paying his fine-\$5 and cost-he arrested Elder J. V. Hines for selling "Second Advent" books, who was fined like the sherriff, but he refused to pay and went to jail, confident that the millenium had not vet

The New York city tax levy for 1859, just approved by the Board of Supervisors, a-Commissioners of Record. The total amount of real and personal property assessed by the Tax Commissioners is \$551,923,122, making the rate of tax \$1.79 21-100 on every

Last week, a young man named Fraud Du camp, of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, was attacked by a gang of villains while on his vay home from the house of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Clifton, Staten Island, and severey beaten on the head with a slung-shot or ludgeon, besides receiving bruises on his body, from the effects of which he died.

Considerable interest is felt concerning the discovery of the Gold Mine about five miles from Brentsville, Prince William Co., Va. The analysis of some rock obtained from quartz, 100 lbs. of which has been shown to produce almost five dollars worth of the pre-

The young clerk who was detected in Winhester in his dishonest practices, last week, having between two and three hundred dollars, with various fancy articles, in his trunk. has been sent to Baltimore, where his relatives reside, his employer generously abstaining from a prosecution, in consideration of his youth.

A large meeting held at Denver city has appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, embracing a detailed description of the gold fields and the wants of the following extract, which we make from it: the inhabitants, and praying for an Indian Agency, a military post, and a wagon road from Denver city to Salt Lake.

The publication of Mr. Dickens' new serial, entitled Her Majesty's Irish Mail, is said to have given mortal offence to the Dublin people. They threaten him with a coat of tar and feathers should he attempt to give any more of his readings in that capital.

The sale of the Lawrence machine shop property on the 28th, will be the largest ever made in New England, the machinery and the six completed locomotives having cost upwards of \$400,000.

Mile. Beauharnais, the French poetess, is stopping at the Fith Avenue Hotel, New York. She is celebrated for her beauty and diamonds, and is said to be extremely wealthy.

The British army at present consists of 246,412 men, of whom 119,551 are stationed abroad. This includes the whole available force, militis, volunteers, rifle corps, enrolled pensioners, &c., &c. There are now three "Spirits of the Times,

in New York-the old, original Spirit-Porthe old, original Spirit is decidedly the best.

We notice in the late English papers a re- A story has been circulating in the paport of the sale by auction of a portion of pers respecting a child in New Bedford who the Westbury and Henbury estates of the was left sleeping in a cradle, and was found late Hon. W. M. Noel. These estates are by its mother nearly deprived of life by a within three miles of the port of Bristol, in cat, which had stolen into the cradle and the west of England, and the prices realized was sucking the infant's breath. The Bufare said to have been the highest known for falo Commercial Advertiser, a semi-medical organ, advances the opinion that the story is all moonshine so far as the child's breath Westbury land, 221 acres, brought \$530 an is concerned, as at such a game the cat acre; the Henbury land, 40 acres, \$415 an would have the worst of the bargain, babies acre; and some lands near Thornbury \$300 having a much stronger power of suction than cats. The probability is that the cat selected the cradle as a warm bed, and lying on the child's chest produced violent nightmare, which might have resulted as it some-

times does in death. The London Examiner has an interesting letter on the discoveries in Eastern Africa, himself, and had an examination before two of those intrepid and scientific travellers, Burton and Speke, who succeeded in peneof several eye-witnesses to the difficulty, dis- trating the continent, between latitudes four degrees South, to the depth of six hundred the sum of five hundred dollars. The at- miles over land that the foot of a European never trod before. The most remarkable discoveries they made consisted of two fresh water lakes, those of Ujiji and Nyanza, the bare existence of the first of which only had been known, while that of the latter, by far the largest, had not even been suspected.

Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation n Norfolk.

Virginia Lands. In examining the "Census of 1850,"

find the following interesting statistics. The quantity of land improved and unimproved in each county is given; also the cash value of all the land in every county is

tity of the most valuable lands in the State, his support to Douglas for the Presidency or

are the following.	
CASH VALUE OF LANDS IN 18.	50.
Loudoun	\$8,349,3
Augusta	7,033,2
Fauquier	3,870,20
Rockingham	0,521,4
Albemarle	5,370,83
Jefferson	5,264,33

Thus it will be seen that the six wealthiest counties in the State, are those lying adjacent to the Blue Ridge, to-wit: Londoun, Fauquier and Albemarle, lying East of the Blue Ridge, and Augusta. Rockingham and Jefferson, West of the Blue Ridge.

The Census reports the number of acres improved" and the number of acres "unim-

roved" in th	iese cout	ities as	follows:	
Improved.			Unimproved.	
oudoun			86,221	
ugusta		••	155,981	**
auquier		**	130,206	**
tockingham		**	119,234	"
Albemarle		**	169,154	11
efferson			29,716	**

These figures show that Jefferson and Loudoun which are contiguous to each other have situate on Maryland creek, opposite the a greater proportion of their lands "improved," and a smallar quantity "unimproved," than any other counties.

By adding the "improved" to the "unimproved" land in Jefferson, we find the total number of acres in the county to be 110,803, the cash value of all which in 1850 was estimated at \$5,264,388 which is equivalent to an average of forty-seven dollars and fifty cents per acre. This shows that the lands of Jefferson county command, upon an average, the highest price of any lands in the State, and we dare say there are few counties in the United States, (if any) that can boast of lands whose average value is \$47.50 cents

per acre. In regard to the Kanawha valley, we find the Census of 1850 reports the cash value of lands as follows:

The Census also reports the quantity of land "improved" and "unimproved" as follows: 266,317 acres. ...40,055 131,522 "

Putnam

From which it will be seen that but a small quantity of the land in these three counties in cultivation when compared with the land in cultivation in Fauquier and other counties just mentioned. For the Census shows that about nine-tenths of the land in Kanawha county is "unimproved," and but one tenth is "improved," whilst in the counties of Rockingham, Fauquier &c., about twothirds of the land is "improved," and about one-third is "unimproved."

RIDING IN PARIS .- An individual died recently in Paris who, twenty years ago, was one of the most noted men in the French capital, namely: Lord Henry Seymour. He nounts to \$9,860,926. This is exclusive of has done more in France than any Englishthe \$193,000 in the original levy for the man of the age. He was a greater conqueror than Wellington, for he achieved a victory over as stubborn a prejudice as ever existed viz: the prejudice of Frenchmen against pigskin. By pig-skin we mean a saddle. Be fore his time French equitation was confined to the regiments of dragoons. A private citizen no more thought of horseback riding for pleasure than he would now of flying. The "turf," technically speking, was unknown in France. There had been, it is true, on fete days, a few races in the Champ de Mars under the patronage of the Duc d Angouleme; but they were what would be called here "scrub" races, and English jockies only were hired to ride, for no Frenchmen would risk their necks in this manner, prone though they be to all sorts of risks in public. Lord Seymour discovered the Bois de Boulogne! that charming wood, the pride near the surface, indicates rich gold-bearing of Paris. He first gave the example of riding and then of riding outside the Champ Elysees to the wood beyond. Previous to this remarkable man's appearance, Parisians never went beyond the barrier; now they have one of the most beautiful drives in the world. And all this the result of an Englishman's persistence in the sports and exercises of his "bright little, tight little island!"-Boston Post.

AN OPINION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The article in the last number of that celebrated British periodical, Blackwood's Magazine, upon the peace of Villafranca, is very severe non Louis Napoleon's policy. It, nevertheless pays a high compliment to his ability in

"The result showed that Kossuth, with all his ability and eloquence, was but as an infant in the hands of the extraordinary man who rules France, and who now holds in his power the fortunes of Europe. Even from of Mr. Richard Sutton's hounds. — English this little fact we can afford to learn a lesson: for never until the old popular ideas of Louis Napoleon are displaced, and until the British public recognizes in him one of the most powerful and subtle intellects that the world has ever seen-a man gifted with the power of calculation that amounts to prescience, joined to a hand that never flinches and a tongue that never reveals-never, we say, until British public so learns to appreciate this new Napoleon, will it be possible for our government to cope with his policy, and make head against those new combinations which will date their birth from the momentous interview at Villafranca."

"BLESS GOD AND DIE."-In Job. 11., 9. this radical change in the translation of our common version is made by the Bible Union in their preliminary revision. It will be recollected that the common reading repreents Job's wite as saying, "Curse God, and

and Iowa.

Douglas and his Prospects. It is obvious to all impartial observers that the prospects of Douglas for the Charleston nomination are brightening with each succeeding day. Not only is he rapidly and surely winning favor with all the phases of Democracy at the North, but in the South, also, a large number of Democratic organs and politicians are preparing to accord to him their unhesitating and zealous support, the event of his nomination by Charleston Convention. Indeed, with a considerable portion of the Southern Democracy, Douglas is their first choice for the next residency-on account, mainly, of his being the first choice of the Squatter Sovereignty and Freesoil Democracy of the North, id because of the conviction, that his nomination, and his nomination alone, would secure the triumph of the Democratic party. We observe that scores of Southern Democrats, who heaped unmeasured denunciation upon Douglas for his opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and who then characterized him as an "Abolitionist," a "renegade," a "traitor" to the South, are now among the foremost in apologizing for his delinquencies, and excusing his heresies, and grooming him for the next Presidential race.

Now, where is the consistency, or the patriotism, or the honesty, of this? "Certainly," says the Enquirer, Douglas' doctrine is equally obnoxious in theory with that of Mr. Seward, and much more easily reduced to practical adoption .-So far as the practical interests of the South are concerned. IT IS A MUCH WORSE DOCTRINE

THAN THAT OF SEWARD." Now, if such be the character and tendency of the doctrine held by Douglas in regard to slavery and the rights of the South, bow The counties containing the greatest quan- can any Southern Democrat think of giving for any other office? If they can support a man for the highest position in the Repub-lic, whose "doctrine," on the slavery ques-tion, "so far as the practical interests of the South are concerned, is a much worse doctrine than that of Seward," why may not we and the entire Southern Opposition sustain the election of Seward himself, whose doctrine, according to the Enquirer, is less obnoxious and less dangerous, than that of Douglas? And yet for intimating a purpose to support for the Presidency men a thousand fold more sound and less exceptionable than either Douglas or Seward, the Southern Opposition are branded by these friends and advocates of Douglas, as wanting in fidelity to Southern institutions, and as playing into the hands of the Northern Abolitionists !- Rich. Whig.

From Liberia.

Captain Jones of the bark J. W Page, from Monrovia, Liberia, on the 31st of July has furnished the New York papers with very interesting news reports and late papers from the west coast of Africa. Smallpox prevailed extensively in Monrovia, and a large public health meeting had been held in order to devise measures to arrest its progress. The Quail, a new war steamer presented by the English government to the republic, had arrived from Plymouth, and the journals are loud in their protestations of gratitude to Queen Victoria and Lord Palmerston, contrasting their liberality with the policy of the United States towards their country. President Benson immediately went on a visit to the chiefs to the leeward in the Quail. Everything was quiet at Cape Palmas. Independence Day was celebrated with great eclat, the two military companies in Monrovia turning out in grand style to hear, with other citizens, a fine oration. The English cruisers were taking slave prizes on the coast. A number of vessels from the United States, had arrived at Monrovia, landing many distinguished African travellers, good cargoes. an iron sugar mill, a lot of Bibles, and a settlers from our Northern and had distinguished themselves at the late high school examinations.

THE REJECTED .- Somewhat of a parallel to the cases of the unseated Dukes of Tuscany and Modena has occurred here in a small way. On Tuesday last, two disconsolate young Omaha chiefs-as they wish to be-rejoicing in the unhacknied names of Ar-ack-ella and Long-wind-martu, arrived unbidden in Washington from the regions of the Platte, to seek the assistance of the "great powers" to restore them to their places, titles, and dignities. Their people have east them off, won't have them on any terms, and they therefore appeal to imperial authority for its intervention in their behalf. From all we can learn there is not much more chance for their success than for the restoration of the Italian ex-Potentates to their vacated seats, the "great powers" feeling as little disposed to meddle in the one case as in the other. Our American Dukes appear to be amusing themselves a good deal during their stay in Washington.—Nat. A Baby Robber.—The meanest robbing

we ever heard of was perpetrated vesterday afternoon on Fourth street, near John. A little girl, not more than six years of age, was going to school, with a twin sister, when she was stopped by a woman said to be very genteely dressed. The child had a very pretty ring on one of her fingers, a gift of ove, we presume, from some kind relative. The woman, after talking to her affectionately for some minutes, asked her to take off her ring and let her look at it. The little one did so. "Now, dear, wait here a minute and I will give you back the ring," said the woman. She immediately turned the corner and disappeared. The child, after waiting paiently for some minutes, began to cry, and soon attracted quite a crowd .earch was made for the thief in crinoline, but she could not be found .- Cincinnati

THE VALUE OF FOX HOUNDS .- We confess entire ignorance as to the value of an "established" pack of hounds, and could not, therefore, say whether such a pack would be cheap at £1,000 or £1,200. The Encyclopædia Brittannica (new edition) puts the average price at something less than the highest of hese sums. The renowned pack of Mr. Warde brought 2,000 guineas. When blindness compelled Mr. Foliambe to lay aside the scarlet, in 1845, his pack sold for 3,000 guineas. The late Lord Middleton gave Mr. Osbaldistone 2,000 guineas for ten couples of hounds out of his kennel, and the Earl of Stanford gave 470 guineas for four couples

SHOT WHILE MAKING A SPEECH .-- W. T. Wilkins, who abducted a Miss May, from Marysville, Cal., was shot by her father, on the night of the 8th ult., at Wilson's Ferry. Wilkins was in the act of commencing a political speech, when May fired two shots at him-one taking effect below the ribs, and passing through him. He fell at the first ire, proclaiming his innocence. He is badly wounded, but it is thought he will recover. The sympathy of the public is in favor of the father. Wilkins is a lawyer, has an interesting family, and stood high in the community. May was arrested by the sheriff of until the meeting broke." Sutter county, who was on the ground.

A NUT TO CRACK .- A case of the following kind came up recently in Pennsylvania;
A. B. married C. D.'s sister. His wife died. A. B. then married C. D.'s daughter; she died. C. D.'s wife died. C. D. married E. F. and died. A. B. then married C. D.'s The newspapers report heavy frosts, last widow, and had children by each wife.week, in portions of the States of Michigan children of A. B?

Government Expenditures in Uath.

In a letter from Utah, Greeley says:-"It is known that yast sums have been made out of transportation by favored contractors. Take a single instance already quite notorious: 22 cents per pound is paid for the transportation of all provisions, munitions, &c., from Leavenworth to this point .-The great contractors were allowed this for transporting this year's supply of flour. By a little dexterous management they were next allowed to furnish the flour here, being paid their twenty-two cents per pound for transportation, in addition to the prime cost on the Missouri. As Utah has a better soil for growing wheat than almost anything else, they had no difficulty in subletting this contract at seven cents per pound net, making a clear profit of \$170,000 the contract, without risking a dollar or lifting a finger. Of course, I expect contaking care of the public's interest in such matters. Has the agent done his duty?"

Greeley also refers to the sales of the mules He says the mules are worth there \$125 to 150, and the average of the sales was about \$75. They might have been easily taken to California and sold for double that sum .--There is no demand no competition in Utah for such an immense herd, and after the Mormons have supplied themselves with what they want at half price, one or two speculators take all the rest, and the country loses \$2000,000 by the operation. The animals might have been kept through the winter in the ground is wet, and is capable of doing good the mountain valleys at \$10 a head, and the army can never move without purchasing an equal number at double the price for which

hese sold. He proceeds: "The mules would sell higher if the sodiers were allowed to purchase, but on some ridi- mellowing or levelling the ground. But culous pretence of ill-blood between the Pay and the Subsistence bureau of the War Department, this is refused-it would be too much trouble to take certificates of soldiers's pay actually due in payment for these mules; so the officers and soldiers must purchase of speculators at double price or go without, and the mules be sold for far less than they would have brought if those who must have them had been enabled to bid directly for short and straight; but such as they were them. Two or three speculators reap a harvest here at the sore cost of the soldiers and

"Hundreds of mules would have been bought, and the proceeds of the sale consi- tines being much smaller, longer, and conderably augmented, if the Government, by sequently much lighter than those made of its functionaries, had consented to receive its own honest debts in payment.

"There has recently been received here thirty thousand bushels of corn from the that hay or grain can be handled with them States at net cost, including transportation, with the greatest case. The tines are long of \$340,000 or over \$11 per bushel. No requisition was ever made for this corn, which could have been bought here, delivered, for \$2 per bushel, or \$60,000 in all. The dead oss to the Treasury on this corn is \$280,000 even supposing that the service required it at all. Somebody makes a good thing of wagoning this corn from the Missouri at over

\$10 per bushel. "The order is to sell seven hundred wagons as well, but these would not bring \$30 each, while they cost at least \$130, and could not be replaced when wanted even for that, while the army cannot move without them, and keeping them costs absolutely nothing. Who issues such orders as this, and for whose benefit?"-Rich. Whig.

Anocdote of Gen. Jackson.

The North Carolina Advocate, published Raleigh, in its issue of 21st ult., gives the ollowing anecdote of General Jackson, in illustration of his extraordinary knowledge

of human nature . "He is no Judge of Praching."—Here is a characteristic anecdote of Gen. Jackson, grain was gathered by handfuls, cut and not before published, and conveying a useful hint to critics upon sermons. Southern States. Several native students to Gov. Ellis by President Buchanan, during his recent visit to North Carolina, and we repeat it by memory as it was told by Gov. Ellis, in an address to the students of Trinity College at the late commencement:

When President Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan Minister to Russia, the friends of a certain gentleman solicited for him an appointment as secretary of legation. Although the qualifications of the gentleman were unquestionable, and his friends numerous and nfluential, General Jackson pertinaciously refused to give him the appointment. And he explained his refusal to Mr. Buchanan y saying, "He is no judge of preaching." How is that?" asked Mr. Buchanan. Why," said Jackson, "I attended the Methdist church a year or two ago, and heard a most able and eloquent sermon by Dr. Durbin. It was the logic of the Gospel set on fire by the fervid zeal of devotion to Christ. The effect was very great upon the congregation. All were awed into silence and reverence, and I felt as though I stood before the awful majesty of the eternal God. As I passed from the church this gentleman for whom the appointment is solicited, joined me and broke upon the solemn feeling the sermon had inspired, by saying: "The preacher has given us a very poor sermon; nothing new in it, only mere declamation." "Sir," added the old General, "that man is not fit for office, he is not to be trusted, because he

is no judge of preaching." And General Jackson did not appoint him to the Legation of Russia. How he was to infer disqualification for the office for the want of just views of a sermon the President did not explain. But the future history of the man proved the instinctive foresight of Jackson into character. Upon Mr. Buchanan's return from Russia, he called upon the President whose first words after the salutation, were, "I told you that man was not to be trusted, because he was no judge of preaching, and sure enough he has been unfaithful to the trusts reposed in him." And so it was; the gentleman had become guilty of a breach of the principles which are dear to

a man of honor and integrity. This incident gives us an interesting glimpse of the peculiar character of General Jackson, and is quite suggestive to persons who make or hear criticisms on sermons.'

A Scene in Church.—The Indianapolis Sentinel relates it:

"On Sunday evening rather a rich scene occurred in one of our city churches. A man and his wife have been living apart for some time, and it is said she has chosen a new protector, or at all events, is the recipient of many kind attentions from another party .-On Sunday night, the husband, the wife and the benevolent gentleman who waits on the wife, were all at church, when there was quite a revival going on. Monraers were called up, and several signified their intention of joining. Three or four were taken in without question. The minister seemed to hesitate about—a lady—and asked if there was any objection to her becoming a member. The deserted husband rose in his place and forbid the bans. "The woman," he continued "caused my wife to leave me-my wife, who is living in open and shameless adultery with another man. There she sits there they both are!" He pointed directly at them, and continued in the same strain,

NATURAL MISTAKE .- An amusing incident is related of the sexton of one of our Churches, who was instructed to inform the trustees, or chief committee, that "the pastor would be unable to be with them on Sunday evening, as he was going to officiate for another clergyman." The message as delivered, was that the pastor "couldn't be dar What relationship exists between all the dat ebening, as he was gwine a fishing wid anuder preacher."-Pet. Express.

Progress of Improvements in Agricultural In. plements

It is both instructive and amusing to contemplate the style of farming utensils at thirty years ago. The farmers of those days, although they were economical and husband. ed very closely the nett proceeds of their crops, are regarded as having been "old fogies" and opposed to all innovations in matters pertaining to farming. The old wooden plows, clumsy hoes, two pronged harrows, nitchforks with short stubbed tines, axes peculiar make, the scythes and sickles those days, would constitute a cabinet of rare curiosities.

The plow was about the first thing attenue ted to be improved, and this naturally enough, too, because it is the most important article in the list of agricultural implements By degrees it has been improved until it is now about as near perfect as it can be tractors to bargain fer themselves, not for the good plow is of the first importance, and n Government; but somebody is well paid for man is satisfied to use one now that does not combine in its construction all the improvements of the latest patents. Every town, county and State Fair contributes something already spoken of by Utah correspondents. | new in this line, but as we have already at served all of the latest patents are not real improvements.

tance to the plow, in shape, material and make, is wholly unlike that of olden times. Then, it was made of iron, with a clumsy eye for the handle inserted in the blade, and was as fit for any other purpose as that for which it was intended. Now, it is made steel plate, is light, rarely clogs, even when execution with comparatively little exertion.

The harrow of thirty years ago was a "crotched" stick with a row of wooden teeth in each prong—few had iron teeth—and, of course, it could do but little in the way was the sole dependence of the farmer, especially in the newly opened lands, where the undecayed stumps and roots prevented the use of the plow. The harrow of to-day is an entirely different thing and will do for fold the execution of the old one. The pitchfork, an important implement

was formerly a very clumsy, ill-shaped atfair. The times were made of iron, thick, they were the best that could be procured Manufacturers of farming utensils at length discovered that steel was the best material for this implement, because it admits of the iron. But another advantage of the forks now used over those of former years is, in the and admirably shaped, and being made of the best of steel and springy withal, are readily detached from whatever is being handled, when the times instanly resume their accustomed shape. Like the plow, this useful implement is now nearly perfect.

Axes, grass scythes and grain cradles, have also been vastly improved. One important feature in these and other improvements in farming utensils is, their comparative lightness. Those formerly in use were heavy, clumsy and unwieldy.

Notwithstanding the variety of reaping and mowing machines now in use, neithe the soythe nor cradle is laid aside. Many farmers still prefer the latter to the former, by reason that the best machines are thought to cause much waste. Lodged grain and grass cannot be cut by machinery without oss to some extent; and those owning small farms can readily dispense with their use. But it is surprising to contemplate how the harvests of former days were accomplished before even the cradle was invented. the sickle alone was depended upon. The placed in gavels by the reaper. It was a se, and oftentimes il begin to grow ere it could be secured. Bu large fields were harvested, and the best quality of wheat in those days was sold for fifty and seventy-five cents per bushel. However, in the great wheat districts of this State, and in the West, the reaping machine is employed, and it requires but a few days

to cut hundreds and thousands of acres. Next follows the Threshing machine, one of the most important agricultural inventions, of modern times. It is called into requisition immediately on the close of the baryest, and one machine threshes and separates from the straw and chaff from 200 to 300 bushels per day.

Thus it is, that the noblest of all occupations which can engage the attention of man, has kept pace with the march of Knowledge and Science. Agriculture is claiming the almost undivided attention of the people the United States, and its claims to consider ation are being acknowledged by the State Legislatures and by Congress. Much yet remains to be done both in respect to best mode of farming and the implements to be employed. The latter, no doubt, w keep pace with the former; and ere many years roll by, we shall witness still greater improvements in agriculture and agriculture ral implements than any that have yet been achieved .- N. Y. Exp.

THE TOURNAMENT AT LESSBURG, Came of on Thursday. The day was beautiful; at an early hour a concourse of ladies and gen tlemen had assembled to witness the exploit of the Knights, who were to contest for the honors of the day.

At eleven o'clock, a procession was form

ed in town, headed by the Leesburg Brass Band, composed of the Knights, in ther fantastic costumes, and the Marshal, all u der command of Wm, C. Paxson, esq., Chie Marshal. After marching through the prin cipal streets, they proceeded to the ground, about a half mile east of Leesburg.

The following Knights entered the list as contestants: Boyd Barrett, Knight of the Limber Twig-Edward Poland, Knight of the Drover. Thomas Leelie, Knight of Hillsboro'. S. N. Smith, Knight of Wheatland. Hugh Rogers, Knight of Loudoun. James Stephenson, Knight of Black.
Fairfax Minor, Knight of Rosemont.
J. H. Clapham, The Unfortunate Knight.
Fenton Paxson, Knight of Drover's Rost.

The Knight of the Limber Twig being clared victor, crowned as Queen of Love an Beauty, Miss Anna Gregg. The Knight the Drover, came next and chose as firs Maid of Honor, Miss Georgiana Hardy Knight of Hillsborough chose for the seco Maid of Honor, Miss Lizzie Davis. Knigh of Wheatland chose Miss Downey as the Maid of Honor. Dr. Sheperd acted as orator, and appropriately discharged the duties of his position. - Leeshurg Washingtonia-

COMMITTED AND DISCHARGED .- John wood, a citizen of Loudoun co., but for som time in the employ of Mr. Snovell, on the Public Dam, near Harper's-Ferry, was arrested on Saturday last, and committed to the Jail of this county. It appears, from letters received in this place, that a murder was committed in Decatur, Illinois, on the 28th June last that an individual who calls himself Atwood, and who represented himself as living within five miles of Harper's Ferry. was believed to be the murderer; and a decription given of him. From the fact of the supposed murderer, representing himself as Atwood, and hailing from near Harper's Ferry, John Atwood was suspected, and a warrant issued for his arrest.

On his being examined before Justice Lock. there was not a particle of testimony against him, whilst he was able to prove that he was at work on the Government Dam near Har per's-Ferry, on the very day the murder was committed in Illinois. He was therefore discharged .- Charlestown Free Press.